Lake Superior, distinguished by the same prominent assemblage of characters. It ranges, in this country, with *L. auricularia*, not being found in Scotland, and appearing extremely rare and local in England, north of the midland counties."

In the summer of 1857, while engaged in looking over the collection of Mollusca of the late Prof. Fleming, of Edinburgh, he mentioned in the course of conversation that the *Lymnæa stagnalis* was reported to have been obtained by the late David Don, the botanist, in Gulane Loch, between seventeen and eighteen miles to the east of Edinburgh; but that, so far as he was aware, its occurrence in the aforesaid locality had not been confirmed by any subsequent observer. At the same time, he strongly recommended me to attempt, if possible, to ascertain the truth of the report. Accordingly, since that time I kept a sharp look-out for this interesting species in the habitat specified. It was not, however, until the 30th of April of the present year that my efforts were crowned with success, when I succeeded in procuring abundance of excellent specimens.

Gulane Loch is a sheet of water of inconsiderable depth, but of some extent, in the sandy common of the same name, which slopes gently downwards to the seashore in the neighbourhood of the small village of Aberlady. Owing to the extent and variety of its surface, this common has for a long time been known to the botanist as a locality for rare plants, several of which occur in the loch itself,—e. g. *Utricularia vulgaris, Menyanthes trifoliata, Sium repens,* and other plants which are not commonly met with in the adjoining district. Owing to the water being very much choked up with aquatic plants, it becomes a matter of very considerable difficulty to drag it with a net, more especially in the middle of summer, when the plants have grown up; and to this I attribute my want of success hitherto; for, on visiting the locality last month, which was much earlier than my wont, and when most of the plants were yet beneath the surface of the water, I easily procured the specimens already mentioned. The animals were generally clinging to plants of the genus *Chara*, near the surface of the water, and were associated with individuals of *Lymnæa peregra, L. palustris, Physa fontinalis, Cyclas cornea,* and various small species of *Planorbis*. I brought home about two dozen specimens, the greater number of which are at present in a state of captivity, and appear to be, on the whole, very active. I think it of some importance to record this fact, because of its interesting relation to the geographical distribution of this so much the finest species of our British Lymnææ. Should Mr. Reeve desire to possess Scotch specimens of it, I shall be only too happy to furnish him with them.

Descriptions of two new Species of Pycnogonoidea.

By George Hodge.

Pallene attenuata, n. sp., Hodge.

Rostrum thick, constricted at the base, swelled near the middle, and rounded at the apex. Legs long, sparingly hispid; first, second,

and third joints short, the second the longest; fourth rather stout, and as long as second and third united; fifth and sixth slender, and about the length of fourth; seventh very short; eighth convex on outer margin, straight on inner, with a few short hairs scattered along both margins. A *single* claw at the extremity, which, when pressed against the limb, reaches to junction of seventh joint. Foot-jaws long and slender, projecting considerably beyond end of rostrum. Anterior portion of thorax attenuated, and advanced to nearly on a line with the tip of rostrum, where it slightly bulges, and gives origin to foot-jaws; immediately behind which is seated the oculiferous tubercle, which is long and narrow. Abdomen long, rounded at apex, slightly tapering to base. At the origin of each leg on the dorsal aspect is a large wart-like protuberance.

One female of this species was taken near the Dogger Bank, in 25–30 fathoms, on an oozy bottom.

Nymphon brevirostre, n. sp., Hodge.

Rostrum short and stout; foot-jaws thick, divergent; second joint or hand nearly as long as first; palpi five-jointed, brush-like; first and second joints long and nearly of the same length, each of which is equal to the three terminal, the last being the shortest. Thorax robust. Abdomen stout and conical. Oculiferous tubercle midway between first pair of legs. Legs stout, sparingly furnished with stout spine-like hairs; first and third joints short; second slender at origin, but swelling upwards; fourth and fifth each as long as the three first; sixth much longer, slender; seventh short; eighth long, slightly bent, and furnished along its inner margin with a few short spines, and terminating in one moderately large claw and two small ones.

One female of this species was taken near the Dogger Bank, under the same circumstances as the foregoing.—*Trans. Tynes. Nat. Field Club*, 1863, p. 281.

On the Change in Form of the Teeth of the Susu (Platanista).

By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S. &c.

The front of the beak, in the younger specimens, is dilated and oblong, but it gradually becomes as compressed as the rest of the beak; and in the older specimens the end of the beak is turned up.

The teeth in the front half of the younger specimens are very long, slender, subcylindrical, slightly arched, and more or less flattened on the front and hinder side by the friction of the teeth of the other jaw, which alternate and fit between them when the jaws are closed. The hinder teeth of the animal at this age are short and cylindrical, with a conical end; the hindermost ones are very short, scarcely raised above the gums.

As the animal increases in age, the bases of the teeth increase in longitudinal diameter, and the apices become worn off, until they be-